

The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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The Principia

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PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morals, Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum-traffic, and kindred crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, duties, business arrangements, and aims of life;—to the individual, the family, the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law; our expediency, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine promise; our panoply, the whole armor of God.

Editors friendly, please copy, or notice.

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scriptures against Slavery, and the Scriptural method of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." Isa. viii. 20. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. That the man of God might be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." 1 Tim. iii. 16-17.

Part III.—Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the Bible.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE PROPHECIES OF HABAKKUK AND ZECHARIAH.

HABAKKUK.

Habakkuk, in harmony with the prophets already examined, "predicted the Chaldean invasion and its terrible effects," as also the moral causes of those divine retributions. Like the prophets, he also gave prominence to the sin of oppression.

"The burden which Habakkuk the prophet did see. O Lord, how long shall I cry, and thou wilt not hear, even cry out unto thee of violence, and thou wilt not save. Why dost thou show me iniquity, and cause me to see grievance? For spoiling and violence are before me, and there are that raise up strife and contention. Therefore the law is slackened and judgment doth never go forth; for the wicked doth compass about the righteous therefore wrong judgment proceedeth."—(Chap. i, 1-4.)

Here, again, we will have recourse to the Commentary of Scott:

"He inquired why his lot was cast on such evil times, that he was forced to dwell among robbers and oppressors, and to witness discords and violent contentions. These things were become so common, and the rulers were so addicted to bribery, that the law lay dormant, and the execution of it was entirely relaxed, so that wicked men circumvented and defrauded the righteous with impunity, for either no sentence could be obtained, or it proved an iniquitous decision. Such was the wretched condition of Judah, and it was in consequence of idolatry, implety, and hypocrisy of religion."

"Covetousness is idolatry." (Col. iii, 5.) How does the condition of the oppressed in this country, compare with that of the oppressed in Judah?

The fault in Judah, Dr. Scott supposes, lay less in the lack of righteous laws, than in the lack of an equitable and impartial administration of them. On inquiry, it might perhaps be found that such is the fact in our own country, whose organic law declares its object to be to "establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty." But "the law is slackened." It "lies dormant," because the people do not elect "just rulers," "ruling in the fear of God," as he commands them to do.

The divine judgments against Judah for the derelictions described, are thus predicted.

"Behold ye, among the heathen, and regard, and wonder

marvellously, for I work a work in your day, which ye will not believe, though it be told you. For lo, I raise up the Chaldeans, that bitter and hasty nation, which shall march through the breadth of the land, to possess the dwelling places that are not theirs." (v. 5-6.)

This prediction was fulfilled, notwithstanding the incredulity of those who heard it.

ZECHARIAH.

Zechariah the son of Barachiah, prophesied under the reign of Darius. In the fourth year of the reign of that prince, after the return of the captives to Jerusalem, he wrote as follows:

"Then came the word of the Lord of hosts unto me saying, Speak unto all the people of the land, and to the priests saying, When ye fasted and mourned in the fifth and seventh month, even those seventy years, did ye at all fast unto me, even unto me? And when ye did eat, and when ye did drink, did ye not eat unto yourselves, and drink for yourselves? Should ye not hear the word which the Lord cried by the former prophets, when Jerusalem was inhabited and in prosperity, and the cities round about her, when men inhabited the South, and the plain? And the word of the Lord came unto Zechariah, saying, Thus speaketh the Lord, Execute true judgment, and show mercy and compassion, every man to his brother, and oppress not the widow, the stranger, nor the poor, and none of you imagine evil against his brother, in your heart. But they refused to hearken and pulled away the shoulder, and stopped their ears, that they should not hear. Yea, they made their heart as an adamant stone, lest they should hear the law, and the word which the Lord of hosts hath sent, in his spirit, by the former prophets; therefore came a great wrath from the Lord of hosts. But I scattered them with a whirlwind, among all the nations whom they knew not. Thus the land was desolate, after them, that no man passed through, nor returned, for they laid the pleasant land desolate." (Chap. vii, 4-14.)

Such was the testimony of Zechariah, or rather, of "the Lord of hosts" by him, long afterward, to the messages of "the former prophets"—which we have already considered. Such was also the divine testimony to the fact that the people of Israel and Judah spurned those messages of rebuke against oppressors, and that this was the cause for which God scattered them. But still, the generation that succeeded them, were, for the most part, of the same character, and needed similar rebukes.

In the next chapter is the following admonition:

"These are things that ye shall do. Speak ye every man the truth of his neighbor, execute the judgment of truth and peace, in your gates, and let none of you imagine evil in your hearts against his neighbor, and love no false oath, for all these are things that I hate, saith the Lord. (Chap. viii, 16-17.)

The neglect to "execute the judgment of truth," to administer judgment according to TRUTH, (not according to the "statutes of Omri and Ahab") is here ranked with false testimony and perjury, and evil conspiracy against others, as alike hateful in the sight of God.

In the eleventh chapter is the following rebuke:

"Thus saith the Lord my God, Feed the flock of the slaughter, whose possessors slay them, and hold themselves not guilty, and they that sell them say, Blessed be the Lord, for I am rich, and their own shepherds pity them not."—(Chap. xi, 4-5.)

Then follows a repetition of the divine threatenings against the oppressors, with predictions of the destruction of "the inhabitants of the land," and the deliverance of the "poor" out of their hand. The picture of their wickedness appears to correspond more literally with the oppressions now practiced in this country, than with anything of which we have any account, or which can be regarded as probable in Judah, or in that age of the world.

Was "Zechariah the son of Barachiah" among the prominent, the popular, the honored religious teachers of his day? Far from it! He was accounted an agitator, a disturber of the peace! He was accordingly slain "between the temple and the altar," the very place, probably, in

which he was uttering, or attempting to utter, the messages of God, against oppression. So generally did the rulers, the priests, and the people, consent to his death, that our Savior charged the murder upon the nation, the rulers and the chief priests, and adduced it as a reason why the blood of Zechariah would be required at the hands of that generation who, while "building the tombs of the prophets and garnishing the sepulchres of the righteous" imitated the deeds of their fathers, in persecuting him, for likewise rebuking, as Zechariah had done, their hypocrisy and their oppressions. (See Matthew xxiii, and Luke xi.)

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY.

The following from the N. Y. World, is worth attention, and suggests matter for reflection.

"The too prevalent misconception, as to the comparative military resources of the loyal and the rebel states, is an erroneous deduction from the census returns. Classing all the slaveholding states together and using round numbers, the population of the North may be stated as twenty millions and that of the South twelve millions. Deducting from the latter the four millions of slaves and laying them out of view, we have twenty millions of northern freemen to oppose to eight millions of white southerners. It is therefore assumed that this is a contest of twenty millions against eight, and that these figures represent the comparative military strength of the two sections. It is this idea of our vast numerical superiority that has made us over-confident and led us to suppose that we could put down the rebellion in one short campaign by a partial exertion of our strength. It is this which leads us, if a stray newspaper from the other side censures the rebel leaders, to fall straightway to prophesying that the confederate government is about tumbling into fragments.

"The omission of the slaves from an estimate of the military strength of the South, for no better reason than that the slaves do not bear arms, is a triple error. In the first place, no country ever arms its whole population; the industry of the majority who stay at home supplies maintenance to the minority who take the field. The slaves, as laborers, are just as important an element of military strength as the same number of white inhabitants. We must, accordingly, include the slaves in any correct estimate of the military power of the South, making the war, on the most superficial view, not a contest of twenty millions against eight, but of twenty millions against twelve. But we called their omission a triple error, and will now proceed to point out its second part. In the Northern States women are seldom productive laborers furnishing commodities for market, and children are kept at school. In the South the wives and children of slaves are regularly worked as field hands, thus making the proportion of producers twice as great as in the same number of white inhabitants of the Northern States. The four millions of southern slaves, then, furnish about twice as many producers as an equal number of the white population of the North. The four millions practically become eight, and the contest is, in this view, equivalent to matching twenty millions against sixteen. But, as already intimated, even this rectification is insufficient, and we must make a third, dependent on the proportion between production and consumption in a slave population. The ability to maintain soldiers does not depend on the aggregate production, but on the surplus which is not consumed by the laborers themselves. Slaves being kept almost as cheaply as so many animals, their net earnings, over and above what they consume, are much greater than the net earnings of the same number of white laborers, thus furnishing a basis for maintaining a proportionably large number of soldiers. This is, then, no contest of twenty millions against eight, as it would seem to be if we left the slaves out of the calculation altogether; nor a contest of twenty millions against twelve, as it would appear if we merely counted the slaves as adding four millions to the white population of the South; nor yet a contest equivalent to one of twenty millions against sixteen, as the fact that the women and children of the slaves are producers would make it; but a contest of twenty millions against some number whose effective strength is larger than sixteen millions by reason of the fact that slave laborers are comparative non-consumers."

Thus for *The World*.—The closing thought is a strong testimony to the flagrant injustice and barbarity of the slave system, and the more impressive as being an incident.

tal and unintentional testimony. The producers of a country, comparatively non-consumers, while their capabilities of production are doubled by driving the women to field labors with men! Let us hear no more of the good treatment of the slaves, after this!

But what we would particularly notice, now, is the strong testimony, from a journal opposed to the measure, to the necessity of a proclamation for liberating the slaves!

Taking the statistics furnished by *The World*, how easy it is to show that *The World* is guilty of the greatest folly, not to say unfaithfulness to the country and to the Government, in neglecting to press upon the Administration and the loyal public, the imperious necessity of a prompt and thorough abolition of the entire system that thus paralyzes the strength of the nation, and greatly increases the strength of the traitors.

Taking the facts and figures of *The World* as our data, let us see what an advantage we have in our hands, and the reasons existing for making speedy and good use of it.

Here are 'four millions of slaves'—'practically becoming eight' by the habit of inuring females to field labor, whose activities might be withdrawn from the service of the rebellion and transferred to the service of the Government and the Union. The eight millions; withdrawn from the one side, and added to the other, would make a difference, as compared with the present situation, of SIXTEEN MILLIONS!

See, next, how the comparative strength of the parties would then stand.

By the statistics of *The World*, 'twenty millions' of loyal population would be increased to literally, twenty-four millions, but virtually, to twenty-eight millions. By the same process, the twelve millions of the population attached to the support of the rebellion would be reduced, literally, to eight millions.

So that, the *World* being judge in the case, the comparative strength of the parties would then stand thus:

Loyal population, twenty-eight millions—Rebel population, eight millions, instead of standing, as the *World* now estimates it, (in the use of its statistics), literally, twenty millions to twelve: or, as the *World* gives the proper estimate, reckoning in the female slave labor, TWENTY millions against sixteen!

To recapitulate, in one word:

The *World* makes the comparative Northern and Southern strength in the civil war, to be at present, virtually, Twenty millions against Sixteen! But according to the facts and figures of the *World*, emancipation would virtually change the proportion to TWENTY-EIGHT millions against EIGHT! Even if the labor of females, after emancipation, be left out of the account, the proportion will still stand twenty-four millions against eight millions.

In all this, we have not reckoned, what the *World* suggests, the difference growing out of the circumstance that slaves are comparatively non-producers.

We have, before now, presented some estimates of our own—not of entire population, but of able-bodied men. We thought we made out a strong case, but not so strong as that now furnished by the *World*. We yield to the premises of the *World*, and invite it to criticise our conclusions.

The object of the article in the *World* was, to show the necessity of our putting forth our full strength. We use it for the same purpose, and to show how our strength is to be put forth, and the power of the enemy reduced.

We close, by commending to the *World*, as well as to our readers, its closing paragraph.

"It is far preferable for the nation to tax its resources to the very utmost this year, than merely to learn, as the fruit of this year's operations, that we have got to exert all our strength next year. The rebels are formidable enough to make this a long and exhausting war, if we attempt to prosecute it in any half-hearted, half-way manner. But if we start, at the outset, with the conviction that we have a powerful foe to subdue, and with an invincible determination to make thorough work, we shall thereby both shorten the war, and diminish the chances of discouragement under the temporary reverses incident to an army of new recruits.

We only add to this good advice of the *World*, that remembering that "knowledge is power," we should tax our knowledge, as well as our pecuniary and physical strength.

What ought to be done, can be done. Duties are never impossible.

A LETTER OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

LEWIS, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y. Aug. 10, 1861.

REV. WILLIAM GOODALL, EDITOR OF PRINCIPIA.

My dear friend, and brother: Your bold, manly and unqualified defence of the Church of the Puritans, will elicit, not only from the present generation, but from future ones, the gratitude which is so justly its due.

I have carefully read all your review of the proceedings of the "Ex-parte Council on the Church of the Puritans," and do most heartily rejoice that God has put it into your heart to unmask it, and show it forth to the world, in all its inherent wickedness, and deformity.

I wish also, particularly, to express my thanks to the Rev. HENRY T. CHEEVER, for his faithful, and timely rebuke to the Editors of the Independent.

I think the time has long since passed when the true followers of Christ should stand silent, and see individuals and churches stricken down for their faithfulness to the cause of truth, and their devotion to the true religious liberties of our country.

Has that declaration of the inspired word become obsolete, which says that Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people? One might certainly think so, by the zeal which is manifested in high places to keep it out of sight, and by the obloquy which is heaped upon those who are foremost in declaring its high authority. But similar events have occurred before. There was undoubtedly a more mighty effort put forth to destroy MARTIN LUTHER, than is now made to put down Dr. CHEEVER, but it did not succeed.

Neither will the enemies of that true-hearted disciple of Christ, prevail now.

God will rebuke them, in a way that will render them conspicuous in their wickedness, and their folly.

I am also glad to hear you speak fearlessly, and truthfully of that Prince of hypocrisy the *New York Observer*. Is not the sum of its malignity and wickedness as great as those other sheets, of less notoriety which have been presented by the Grand Jury to the consideration of the Court, as in league with Traitors, and Rebels? Has it not, in fact, done a far greater amount of evil, by producing an anti-christian sentiment in relation to slavery? by keeping the church, or so large a portion of it in full communion with slaveholders? and by turning the channels of their benevolence into pro-slavery Missionary Societies, to the entire neglect of the true Missionary Spirit of the Gospel?

The story of the old Prophet who dwelt at Bethel, (who by a lie seduced the man of God to his death) hath been faithfully re-enacted in this country within the last two years, and by it, Congregationalism, as held by Messrs. Bacon, Thompson, has received a blow from which it will never recover. The time I trust has gone by, for christians anywhere, under any popular name whatever, to justify, or do, any act of injustice whatever, to their fellow man, without receiving a suitable rebuke, such as the true spirit of the Gospel dictates, and such as Christ himself administered to the self-righteous Pharisees, when he said, "Even Publicans and Harlots go into the Kingdom of Heaven before you."

October 11th, 1861.

I had written thus far, under the former date, intending to send it immediately to you, after having finished it, to let you know I have not forgotten you, but peculiar and unavoidable circumstances prevented me, for some time, even looking at it again. May God give you patrons, and assistants, and raise up a host to defend the true liberties of our country.

I look for the speedy overthrow of slavery and oppression in our land, and a return to our true American principles.

I am very truly yours, J. G. LIVINGSTON.

For the Principia.

THE POPULAR DEMAND.

BY WILLIAM HERRIES.

It is as natural for an American, when he writes either in prose or poetry, to speak in defense of freedom, as it is for him to despise the man or the nation who would insult the escutcheon of our common country. Freedom is a theme, the study of which induces inspiration, gives form to the ebullitions of genius, and invariably raises a man above the world. Upon whatever base the American poet may

choose to build, he finds no more congenial apex than the tribute to liberty. With honest love of country palpitating in his bosom, he finds relief only in resorting to the consideration of what has made this republic great, and the expansion of which is well calculated to increase the magnitude of its influence and the multitude of its joys.

With such an element of patriotism in the nation's heart and soul, there is an affinity for the deeds of righteousness, a strong tendency to establish as the forerunner of our governmental policy, anthems of praise, which stand by to embalm the good works of faithful rulers.

Thus much it may be proper to say, by way of introducing extracts from poetic efforts hitherto unpublished, not with a view to present them on the score of merit, or to claim for them any preference as literary performances, but simply to set forth, through them, what is believed to be the interpretation of the popular sentiment, whether in the army or out of it, in respect to the philosophy of the present pro-slavery rebellion.

I. "THE FETISH EGG," is the significant title of a poem written at "Skylight, N. Y." on the 1st of Sept. We give the XXI and XXII verses:

His hand is on thee: hand of Right—
All Right, O nation! and all Might.
And He the same to-day as yesterday,
Making the cause of the oppressed His own:
Wresting from the spoiler's hand the prey—
"Seeing," "hearing," "coming down,"
Commanding, "Let my people go:
"Thus saith the Lord," "Who is the Lord?"

"No Lord I know,
"That I should heed His word,
"To let my bondmen go?"
Thus Egypt answered to the High command:
Thus thou, as yet, O Freedom named and Christ
[professing land!

"My people" claimed He, there and then,
So claims He here and now—
But will ye cant, and prate of men
As races, some inferior, to bow
Their necks to yokes, their lives to give
To scourge-forced, unpaid toil, that they,
Superior-born, on these may live,
As strong beasts on the weaker, prey?
Vaunt ye thus, and drivel, ye
That name His name, who "maketh free?"
Whose axe at every form and grade
Of caste and mastership is laid!
"Only Christ, your master call,
"Ye are equal brethren all,
"Neighbor as self, and neighbors all;
"Jew and Gentile, nation one,
"No envious grade, no parting wall—
"All brethren mine, that what is done
"To one of these, though least he be,
"Is done to mine, is done to me."

II. The last stanzas of "HO, MEN OF THE NORTH," by an M. D., whose place of abode is not named, interprets his patriotic strain in nine previous verses.

Then round the old banner-folds mightily crowd!
Leap forth from your homes, like the flash from
[the cloud!
To strike down triumphantly SLAVERY'S crest,
Now deathfully eyeing Columbia's breast!

III. "OUR COUNTRY," is the appropriate title of an epic written by a gentleman at East Bethlehem, Pa., under date of October 1st. We give its closing lines:

May slavery, with its multitude of crimes,
Its bitter woes, its most inhuman wrongs,
Its base barbarities, and galling chains,
The burning shame, the withering, blasting curse,
Of this fair land—our nation's deadliest foe—
With all the horrid schemes and mean designs
Of its mad advocates, abettors, aids,
To bring swift ruin on our government—
Be now, henceforth, and evermore, destroyed,
And sent with lightning speed back to their homes,
Deep in perdition's dark, sulphuric caves.

IV. From Housatonic, Mass., comes a little order addressed to "NORTHMEN!" The spirit of its closing stanzas is doubtless representative. Read them.

The clank of the chain we no longer must hear;
The scourge and the auction-block, man must not fear.
Ho, Freemen! Ho Northmen! swear this thing shall be,—
The flag of our land must wave over the Free!

By wrongs and contumely; we've borne with for years;
By lynchings and burnings; by scoffings and sneers;
By the blood of our kindred so ruthlessly spilt,
Now 'tis war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt.

And wo to the Ruler who turns us aside;
And wo to that "Union" where slaves may abide;
And wo to the land to its mission untrue;
Then on, Northmen! on! and may God guide you through.

V. "THE PATRIOT'S HYMN," written at Delhi, N. Y. in September, breathes the following in its closing lines:
Break the chains of the slave—let righteousness live—
The sins of our nation we pray thee forgive;
And we'll praise Thee, our Father, while life doth remain,
And thine be the glory, forever,—Amen.

VI. "OUR MOTHER LAND,—Her Past, Present, and Future," written in Philadelphia, July 4th, contains the following:

Mighty words of brave Fathers are thrilling us now,
And as children of Martyrs, to-day, do we vow,
That their spirits shall fire us their work to sustain,
'Till no tyrant shall threaten, no slave wear a chain,—
'Till the strength of our Freedom the nations shall laud,
And shall own as its fortress the Infinite God.

VII. A decidedly new version of "BLOW YE THE TRUMPET BLOW!" written at Pontiac, Michigan, on September 1st, has the following, 4th, 5th and 6th verses:

Blow ye the trumpet, blow!

Dark slavery's weighed, and wanting found,
Deep, damning guilt procures its doom
And points it to a rebel's tomb.

The trumpet blow!

Blow ye the trumpet, blow!

Then strike ye patriot-cohorts strike,
With all the force of Freedom's might,
Consign its corse to endless night.

The trumpet blow!

Blow ye the trumpet, blow!

'Tis God, religion, freedom, all
That to this sacred duty call,
Then strike the breast, and rend the thrall.

The trumpet blow!

VIII. Of "LINES WRITTEN AFTER THE DEFEAT AT BULL RUN," the author's name is not given. Their date is Sept. 10th. We extract one stanza:

May we hope for prosperity still,

While our brethren in Dixie's fair land,

Are suffering the tyrannous will

Of a murderous dissolute band?

What matter that Africa has shone on their brow;

Have they souls, and no right to their free-

[dom, e'en now?

The readers of the *Principia* may be willing to place these extracts to the credit of men who desire the abolition of slavery as an effective war measure. They have been selected from productions of the same character, and breathing the same desire. Scores of others might have been used, but the space allotted to this article, forbids. But sufficient is here presented to indicate how the people feel and think, in reference to the duty of the Administration in the present crisis.

Whatever the rulers of the land may desire, or whatever policy they may see fit to pursue, the popular sentiment at present demands an honorable and speedy conclusion of the war, by immediate and unconditional emancipation. The industrial interests of the country are suffering, the cause of Christ and the cause of God are contemned: and the people are watching, not simply the progress, but also the course of events. Let sentiment advance for a few weeks as it has done for the last month, and those in power, unless they have taken practical steps to end the war, will have no apology to which the people will listen to. The people's policy is the short road to national greatness, and it lies through the abolition of slavery. The Poets tell us so. The song is Zion's, and it is true.

Never put off till to-morrow the proper business of to-day.

THE COMING REVOLUTION—THE WAR—SLAVERY AND ABOLITION.

PROGRESS OF SENTIMENT.

NUMBER FIVE.

Since our last selection of brief extracts under this head, we have published a number of larger and more elaborate testimonials from prominent men. In the mean time, our materials for brief extracts are accumulating, beyond the limits of our space for inserting them. We have room for only a few extracts from other journals in this number, but refer to poetic sketches furnished by a correspondent for similar expressions of sentiment.

75.—TALKING SENSE.

The Washington telegraphic correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press*—presumed to be Mr. Forney, its editor—holds the following sensible language:

"Gen. McDowell's orders to the army upon its advance to Manassas had the same savor of slave catching and slave-holding, for the benefit of slave owners. The Secretary of War's instructions to Gen. Butler have a better justice and more sensible tenor. He says 'keep them; open an account of work, and board and keep, per contra, and the government will settle with their claimants as hereafter may seem right.' That is the true policy. Jeff. Davis has just as good a claim upon us, for the arrest and detention of fugitive white subjects of his dominion as of the blacks. If it happens that neither of those is willing to owe allegiance to 'Secesh,' it is not easy to conceive why one and not the other should be blockaded by our army or our police. We must abandon this daintiness on the negro question. It is simply nonsense. The sentiment of the North rejects it. The Secessionists among the masters are not entitled to the service assumed, and the Unionists will not be strengthened or inspired by it.

"Let the Fugitive Slave law secede with its author (Mason), and let us have no more fooling with 'vested rights' in man flesh. Let the Marshal attend to the spies in Washington, and quit searching Sambo's pockets for his right to his heels."

76.—TERRIBLE LOGIC OF EVENTS.

The *Christian Advocate*, soon after the battle of Bull Run, said:

"The aspect of affairs, as since ascertained, does not take away the significance of the reflection, nor change the fact that both parties to this contest, and especially our government, are steadily going upon false issues. It is undeniable that slavery has made this war, and, very probably, it will soon be equally evident that there can be no real peace till slavery is thoroughly conquered and rendered politically powerless. This, perhaps, can be done without any change of the Constitution; if not, then must that instrument be modified so as to meet the demands of the case. We have failed to learn under the gentler teachings of truth and right, but the terrible logic of events is rapidly revolutionizing public opinion as to this slavery business."

77.—THE "INFERNAL MACHINE."

For myself, I believe we have already reached the point that unless we strike for UNIVERSAL FREEDOM, the Union must perish. And if preserved, with slavery still in its bosom, after all its increased irritation and animosity produced by the war, it would not be worth preserving. The "infernal machine" would still be in our midst, with the fuse still burning, and ready to explode at any moment. From such a "peace" may God deliver us. As Daniel S. Dickinson says, "let us finish things while we are about it, and leave nothing behind us."

I cannot argue the question here, but my motto is, LIVE THE REPUBLIC—PERISH SLAVERY! H. MATTISON.
New York, Aug. 21, 1861.

78.—COL. FORNEY ON SLAVERY.

The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* (Col. Forney, a Democrat,) writes respecting the future of slavery.

I must confess to a remarkable change of sentiment on this subject. Our most conservative men, who have hitherto believed that our difficulties would all be settled without effecting the institution of slavery, are now freely expressing their solemn conviction that slavery will be swept from the country, not as one of the primary objects, but as one of the inevitable consequences of the war. As the Union army advances, the slave power will dissolve before it as snow before a meridian sun.

We must abandon this daintiness on the negro question. It is simply nonsense. The Secessionists among the masters are not entitled to the service assumed, and the Unionists will not be strengthened or inspired by it.

"Let the Fugitive Slave law secede with its author (Mason), and let us have no more fooling with 'vested rights' in man flesh. Let the Marshal attend to the spies in Washington, and quit searching Sambo's pockets for his right to his heels."

79.—QUALIFIED PATRIOTISM.

The Republican Central Club of New York have adopted a resolution which declares that the surest and quickest

way of ending the rebellion is to declare immediate emancipation. A good many people not heretofore suspected of entertaining abolition sentiments entertain the same views. They can see plainly that this wicked and causeless revolt would never have occurred but for slavery—a system of labor which the patriotic statesmen of the revolution, in common with good men everywhere, never ceased to condemn—and they naturally conclude that while our hand is in, we might as well deal this anomalous institution a death blow.

"Diseases desperate grown,
By desperate appliance are relieved,
Or not at all."

The *Brooklyn News*, however, a Democratic sheet, mark you, is sorely troubled on account of the action of the offensive and irresponsible Committee in question. "If this is to be an abolition war," it in so many words declares, "we will withdraw our support from the Government." In other words, rather than see slavery abolished, we prefer the division and disruption of the country. Truly these be queer words to emanate from the lips of politicians who profess to be followers of Thomas Jefferson. For our part, we prefer to inflict as much damage and injury on the enemy as possible, hence we trust that rebellious traitors will sustain a confiscation of their property, whether it lies in men or women, or houses and land, or all of these; and he who does not subscribe to these views, is not, in our opinion, heartily in favor of the Government—his patriotism is qualified and dubious, to say the least.—*Brooklyn Times*.

80.—"WHAT WE MUST ULTIMATELY COME TO."

When it is insisted that slavery, being the cause, root, animus and motive of the rebellion, should be cleaned out with the rebellion, it is often replied that it will hardly do to assume such a position at present, but that that is the ground we must all eventually come to. Well, when will be precisely the proper time to take this ground, will our cautious conservators of public opinion have the kindness to inform us? We should be happy to know precisely the day and the hour of the day when it will be perfectly proper to "come to it." The admission that this is the position that we must eventually take, is an admission that the position is right, is tenable, is imperative and necessary. We see no sufficient reason for delaying to do what ought to be done. If "we must all come to that," then the sooner the better. We are now sacrificing the dear lives of fathers, of brothers and of sons—we are plunging the country into a grievous and terrible debt, at the rate of a million of dollars every day—why not come to it at once, and save this expenditure of treasure and of blood? Every day the rebellion is becoming stronger and more difficult of suppression, because each day that it remains unsuppressed it takes on the strength of age, of prestige, of respectability, and of possible victory. Every day that it survives annihilation, adds to the possibility that it may survive it altogether. The Union sentiment of the South daily becomes less and less, and where you should find fifty loyal men in the seceded States, six months ago, you will probably not find ten now.

Hence, it becomes certain that the time for an earnest and decisive thrust at the enemy's weakest point, ought not to be postponed. If "come to it" we must, there is not a particle of reason why we should not come to it at once.—*Erie True American*.

81.—TOLERANCE OF SLAVERY THE GUILTY CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.

Another cause of the demoralization which we suffer, and of the daring encroachments of the South, is the foolish notion that States have a right to do and to be what they please, without being called to account by any human authority. This doctrine of non-interference, or of absolute State sovereignty, is as false in theory, as it is mischievous in practice. Neither individuals nor States have a right to be or to act without regard to the welfare of others. Hence, it was the duty of the Free States to interfere with the rebel-making institution of the Slave States. Our statesmen, and politicians should have had the sagacity to see, that in tolerating slavery in the Slave States, they were destroying the Union. To wink at slavery in a portion of the Republic, was to sow the seeds of rebellion broadcast all over the land. This most dangerous and wicked practice, if only allowed to extend itself to other forms of malfeasance, would render civil government an impossibility, since it is only by repressing vice that such a state of society can be maintained. Carried to still greater length, it arrests at once every expression of Christian philanthropy. According to this miserable hypothesis, men and communities have a right to be as wicked, or as wretched as choice or chance will permit.—*Northern Independent*.

A gentleman arriving on Wednesday at Baltimore from Richmond, reports that Jefferson Davis is improving in health. Provisions are selling there at prices rather above those current at New York; but all manufactures brought enormous prices. On Wednesday last he had an interview with Gen. Beauregard, who, in the course of conversation, said that he preferred acting on the defensive, and denied with much warmth that "aliens" were prevented from leaving Virginia."

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

LETTERS on business for the *Principia* should be addressed to M. B. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GOODWELL.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the business matter should be on a slip of paper separate from suggestions or communications for the Editor—because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file, by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

All letters for us should be carefully directed to 339 Pearl street, not to 48 Beekman street, nor to Box 1212, (the former address of Wm. Goodell, where some of his letters continue to be sent.) This is the more important now, as the office of our friends, is now removed; and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

EMANCIPATION—MEASURES—CONDITIONS, PLANS, METHODS.

Now that the public attention is fairly turned to the alternative of *emancipation*, and not only leading minds, but large masses are becoming convinced of its necessity, it is inevitable that all the old cast-off objections to the measure are coming up again, to figure their brief day on the arena of discussion, to be again confuted and silenced.

Along with these, there are, very naturally, coming up again for consideration, those various expedients, plans, projects and palliatives, designed to supplant, supercede, stave-off or postpone that *immediate and complete emancipation* that the exigencies of the times, equally with the dictates of religion, humanity, justice, honesty and common sense, require.

It may be well to glance at a few specimens of these. For the present, it must be but a glance. Without stopping to discuss them at length, it will be sufficient to notice their relevancy or adaptation to the specific object now before the public mind, the suppression of the rebellion, the termination of the war, the support of the government, and the union of the States.

I. A FUTURE EMANCIPATION.

Strange as it may seem, there are those who, though they have been impelled to advocate emancipation under the war power, as a means of national deliverance, nevertheless propose a cessation of hostilities on the condition that the slave States shall consent to the measure of emancipation, at their own convenience, at any specified period, say fifty years hence.*

How the slave States, including the slaveholders, are to be persuaded into the acceptance of this measure, we are not told. Very evidently, the plan is not designed as an appeal to the slaves, for the purpose of procuring their assistance! If they are to be held in bondage, at the good pleasure of their masters, for fifty years, or even for fifty weeks, it is manifest that the proposed emancipation, along with the suppression of the rebellion sought by it, is not to come through any activity of theirs, nor by transferring their physical force, or their service and labor from the use of the rebels to the use of the government.

Nothing can be more evident than that the measure of emancipation, as a war measure, as a means of suppressing the rebellion, must be a *present* emancipation, transforming the slaves into freemen, and appealing to them, as to other loyal citizens, to take up arms in defence of their own liberties, and of the free institutions of their country. The measure, to be of any use, must be consummated at once.

II. AN APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM.

The prospect of the necessity of resorting to emancipation as a war measure, has also given rise to a revival of the exploded proposal for placing the slaves under arrangements of apprenticeship and guardianship, preparatory to their future admission to the exercise of the prerogatives of freemen.

This proposal is liable to the same objections with the preceding. It retains, essentially, the same features. The emancipation of the slaves, as a war measure, must be complete, not partial, must be immediate, not prospective:

* See sermon of Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson in the *Independent*.

—otherwise the benefit of their assistance for the support of the government, whether as soldiers or as laborers, cannot be secured, in season to be of any value.

So long as they are left without the prerogatives of freemen, no appeals, either to their own interest, or to their patriotism can be addressed to them. While held as apprentices they are held for the benefit of their masters and under their control.

The West India experiment has abundantly proved that immediate and complete emancipation is the only satisfactory and practical method—that apprenticeship is unsatisfactory to both parties, and impracticable, even in time of peace. In time of war, and as a measure for putting down the rebellion, it is too absurd and ridiculous to be gravely argued against. Apprentices have masters. If the slaveholders are to be their masters, what benefit does the Federal Government get from them, toward suppressing the rebellion? If the government or its officers are to be the masters, are all the women and children to be taken as apprentices? If not, the measure involves the liberation of males only.

III. EXPATRIATION.

It seems incredible that any honest advocate of emancipation as a war measure, for the suppression of the rebellion, should think of coupling emancipation with the removal of the slaves out of the country.

The proposal to expatriate four millions of native Americans, is, at any time, and under any circumstances, too absurd to deserve serious consideration. Even in time of peace, expatriation would be the last method of emancipation that could receive the consent of the planters. When British West India emancipation was determined upon, the great difficulty apprehended by the planters was, not how to "get rid" of the emancipated free laborers, but how to obtain, even with them, a sufficient *additional* number of free laborers, when a higher style of cultivation should open additional lands for culture, when a more elevated civilization should withdraw women from the labors of the field, and when the emancipated slaves, becoming gradually, proprietors themselves, could no longer be induced to labor on hire. Experience has justified these apprehensions. The great anxiety of the planters has been, not to "get rid" of their laborers, but to get more of them.

In Maryland, a few years since, some political pro-slavery propagandists attempted the measure of expatriating, or else re-enslaving the free colored people of the State. But the mass of the white population, especially the non-slaveholders, soon put their stern veto on the project, declaring that the free laboring colored people constituted a class of society that could not be spared.

A proclamation of emancipation throughout the South, to-day, would transform into earnest opponents of expatriation, nine-tenths or more of all the people of the South. Whenever we hear of Southern Union men, gradual emancipationists, who propose to make expatriation a condition of emancipation, we set them down either as pretenders, or as unreflecting, unintelligent, men.

Expatriation of slaves, as an emancipation war-measure, to put down the rebellion, rises to the sublimity of double-distilled absurdity and insolence.

What is wanted of emancipation as a war-measure? *What* but the transfer of half a million of able-bodied men from the service of the rebellion to the service of the Federal Government—the release, at the same time, of the same number of laboring women from their service to the slaveholders, to labor for the support of themselves and children, while the men were at work for the government? Expatriation from the country, during the struggle, were it possible, which, thank heaven it is not, would take away one half at least, of the benefits of emancipation. It would only deprive the slaveholders of their services. It would, at the same time, deprive the legitimate government of their services. The 6 or 700,000 stalwart muscular men most needed by us, would be in process of expatriation from our shores, requiring the fleets we need for blockading the ports of the rebels.

Or suppose, to obviate this objection, we ask the negroes to stay with us, and help us, long enough to save the nation and its government from destruction, and ourselves and children from the despot's yoke, promising, as a reward for their services, their own banishment from their native coun-

try which their arms have rescued, by the very Government they have saved from destruction, and the people they have rescued from subjugation?

Could any insult to the negro population exceed this? If anything could goad them into taking up arms, with a will, for the Confederates, against us, would it not be this?

Little does he know of the American negro, who does not know that, of all native Americans, the negro is most tenacious of his birth-place. The emigrating Yankee might, perhaps, be bribed to enlist in the Federal army, to put down the rebellion, for the reward of a domain in some distant Australia or "land of Havilah, where there is gold." With him, but not with the negro, the bargain might be driven.

No! Emancipation, on the soil, the emancipation that confers American citizenship, is the only emancipation that can be worth a straw, as a war measure—or as a means of putting down the rebellion.

IV. COMPENSATION.

More marvellous than either of the proceeding, is the proposal—virtually, though not intentionally made—of putting down the pro-slavery rebellion, by an offer of compensation to the slave master, as a remuneration for the injury done him by the edict of emancipation to his slave—thus recognizing, in reality—however earnestly and honestly disclaimed—the heaven-abhorred claim of the right of property in man!

The moment the slaveholding rebel hears of this offer, his goaded conscience is eased. He stands erect, in the majesty of injured innocence, in the virtuous indignation of one whose rights have been invaded, and exclaims—"Compensate me, for plundering me of my property, will you? You are forced, it seems, to acknowledge my right to my slave property, after all. In this you acknowledge my right to protection for my property, whether in Territories or in States. It is in defence of this now practically admitted right that I have taken up arms. Before God and the world I claim my right to do what I will with my own. My slave property is not for sale. I will defend my rights to the death."

Of all conceivable methods for strengthening and increasing the spirit and animus of the pro-slavery rebellion, the most efficacious, without doubt, is the getting up of petitions for the emancipation of the slaves, conditioned on compensation to the owners. Coming from the friends of emancipation, it is a stab at the vitals of humanity, in the house of its friends.

These are our honest sentiments, differing nothing from those of abolitionists in general, when the anti-slavery enterprise was commenced.

But did not Great Britain appropriate twenty millions sterling for compensation to slave-owners?

Yes! But not by the offer or the consent of the abolitionists of Great Britain, who opposed it, to the last, and in the process of that opposition, made their denial of the right of property in man so emphatic that it revolutionized the public sentiment of the people of Great Britain, instead of opposing it, so that they insisted on the abolition of the whole system. Had abolitionists offered compensation, that revolution could never have been produced. When it was seen that emancipation was inevitable, the interested mortgagees in London and Liverpool, to whom, not to the West India planters, the appropriation was to be mostly paid, came forward with their claim. When Fowell Buxton, the abolition member of Parliament, yielded to their importunity, his compliance was almost universally deplored.

And what has been the effect of that compliance? A reaction, throughout Europe and America, in favor of the horrid claim of slave property! The fact of British compensation has been, for a quarter of a century past, one of the main pillars of every political defense of slave property, in Congress, and on the stump, an argument most effective to silence anti-slavery opposers. The Great Britain of to-day is not the Great Britain of 1833, on the slave question. The darkness of half a century ago is returning upon her, inasmuch that her most admired and most renowned living author openly advocates the re-enslavement of the West India negroes, and, for fifteen years past, has been steadily deceiving men of letters, in both hemispheres, to his doctrine of the divine right of the strongest. Several of her prominent journals, under the lead of the most influential of them

all are, to-day, in the interest of the Confederate rebels, and are covertly favoring the revival of the African slave-trade. Whoever has watched the course of their arguments has found the fact of Parliamentary compensation to the slaveholders to have furnished, directly or indirectly, a main item in the premises whence come their conclusions. Very plainly is this the case with Lord Brougham, whose eloquent denunciation of "the wild and guilty phantasm that man can hold property in man" is in the scrap-book of every lecturing abolitionist—but who has recently re-produced, almost verbatim, the impious declaration of Henry Clay, that that is property which the law makes property, and that slave property is to be held sacred!

Other topics might be added to this catalogue of the old errors, once driven from the field of debate, which are now returning, fresh for the conflict, and must be grappled with. But these may suffice to show the unwisdom of the maxim that abolitionists have need only to keep up a loud out-cry against slavery, leaving it with the politicians to devise the means and modes of getting rid of it!

Dr CHEEVER's discourse, last Sabbath evening, in the Church of the Puritans, (which we were unable to attend) is said, by those who heard it, to have been fully equal to the preceding ones. It was a continuation of his defence of the Constitution from the pro-slavery expositions that have been engrafted upon it by the action of the Government, professedly under its authority but in plain violation both of its letter and spirit, at the most vital points. We are happy to know that they are producing a marked and salutary change in the sentiments of those who listen to them.

DR. CHEEVER'S GREAT WORK.

"The guilt of Slavery and the crime of Slaveholding. This Book ought to have a wide circulation, and, especially, to be in the hands of every Minister of the Gospel, and in every Christian family.—See advertisement on last page.

GOD'S WAY OF CRUSHING THE REBELLION. A sermon by Rev. Geo. B. CHEEVER, D. D., preached in the Church of the Puritans, Sept. 29, 1861, from Isaiah 58. 6.

"Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?"

A limited supply of this able discourse, in tract form, is in our hands. Those who wish for copies should send soon. PRICE 3 cents each. POSTAGE.—One cent will cover the postage, either for one, two or three copies.

THE NIGER VALLEY. M. R. DELANY.—"Official Report of the Niger Valley exploration party, by M. R. DELANY chief commissioner to Africa. New York, Thomas Hamilton No. 48 Beekman Street, New York. Price 25 cents.

This pamphlet of 75 large pages contains much new and important information concerning a country comparatively little known. Dr. Delany is eminently qualified for the work undertaken by him. His lectures on the subject in England and this country have attracted much attention. We have listened to him and found his lectures exceedingly interesting.

In response to repeated calls from different parts of the country, we have prepared, and publish forms of Petition—to the President, and to Congress.

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

To the President of the United States of America.—The undersigned, citizens of ——— respectfully petition that, in the exercise of your powers as Chief Magistrate, and as "Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States," when called into the actual service of the United States—"you will call on all the inhabitants of the United States, of all conditions, bond and free, to aid in supporting the Government, assured of its protection, under the flag of national Union and freedom.

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

To the Hon. Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

The undersigned, citizens of ——— respectfully petition that, in accordance with the declared objects of the Constitution, "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," to "the people of the United States" and their posterity—and especially at the

present time, to preserve the Constitution and the Union, by suppressing the rebellion, you will provide, by law, for calling on all the inhabitants of the United States, of all conditions, bond and free, to aid in the support of the Government, assured of its protection, under the flag of our national union and freedom.

GERRIT SMITH'S ADDRESS in the Church of the Puritans, on Wednesday Evening, we are happy to say, was a decided success. He had a large audience, was enthusiastically received, presented a Resolution in favor of immediate emancipation as a war measure, made an eloquent argument in support of it, at the close of which the Resolution was adopted with very few dissenting voices. The most radical passages of the speech were most warmly applauded. When he said—"Abraham Lincoln took the part of the rebels against Fremont"—the applause was tremendous, and three cheers were given for Fremont. A vote was passed, recommending Mr Smith to go to Washington City and deliver the same speech there.

The World, has a brief sketch of the Speech. The Times says,

"He severely criticized the half-and-half way in which the war is conducted by the Administration, and expressed his belief that the Government would never be able to crush the rebellion until it employed every means in its power, even to the emancipation of the slaves. His remarks were frequently applauded by a large audience; and an allusion to Gen. Fremont, in justification of his proclamation, called forth a perfect outburst of cheers from nearly the entire audience."

News of the Day.

SATURDAY, Oct. 26th.

San Francisco and New York connected by lightning.—The following message, received yesterday afternoon, tells its own story:

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25th.

The Mayor of New York:

San Francisco to New York sends greeting, and congratulates her on the completion of the enterprise which connects the Pacific with the Atlantic. May the prosperity of both cities be increased thereby, and the projectors of this important work meet with honor and reward.

H. T. TESCHEMACHER,
Mayor of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 25th.—The completion of the last link of the American telegraph connects Cape Race with the Golden Horn, traversing nearly 5,000 miles with one continuous wire, and bringing those two points within two hours' telegraphic time of each other.

The War on the Potomac.—The rebels were showing themselves in considerable numbers in the vicinity of the batteries on the lower Potomac, with an apparent intention of crossing the river, though no attempt has yet been made. The George Page kept near to Quantico Creek. The naval expedition remained at Hampton Roads, at latest dates.

A Fremont Demonstration.—From the Oswego Commercial Times.—We learn that several prominent gentlemen in different parts of the State have been in correspondence, with a view to the holding of a Mass Convention of the people of this State at either Syracuse or Utica, for the purpose of sustaining Gen. John C. Fremont, and the principles set forth in his proclamation. We also learn that Senator Colvin, of Albany, a life-long Democrat, but a patriot whose devotion to his country is above all party ties, has consented to be present as one of the speakers. Other prominent gentlemen will take part in the Convention.

We have been requested to submit the matter to the consideration of the Press of the State, and we most gladly do so. The interference of Secretary Cameron in the affairs of the Western Department—his repudiation of necessary contracts for the army—his refusal to pay the officers of Fremont's appointment—his order to suspend the fortifications at St. Louis—and a general system of throwing obstacles in the way of Gen. Fremont, which seems to be the settled policy of the War Department—have thrown the affairs of Missouri into confusion, weakened the public credit, threatened to stop enlistments and endangered the success of the national cause. Under these circumstances, it is proper that the people should speak in a voice not to be misunderstood. They will stand by our military commanders; the jealousies of the Blairs or the Camerons must not be permitted to jeopardise the great cause in which we are engaged. Plain people believe that we are fighting with straws until we adopt the policy of Gen. Fremont, in utterly confiscating the property, slave or otherwise, of every rebel who dares to raise his red hands against our country and her flag. It is time something should be done! We have thrown tufts of grass long enough; let us now try what virtue there is in stones.

What say our brethren of the loyal Press. Shall this Convention be held?

This movement in the interior throws a wet blanket upon our city editors. The Times only publishes it, with deprecatory remarks. The Herald, Tribune, &c., are mum.

An English ministerial declaration.—From the London Star.—On the 8th inst., at the annual banquet given by the Mayor of Ripon, Earl de Grey and Ripon was present and addressed the company. After reviewing at some length various questions of foreign relations he observed:

"The foreign policy of the government, as far as regarded that principle of non-intervention, by which they had endeavored to guide their course in all the complications of foreign politics, had received the unanimous verdict of the country in its favor, and the same might be said of their efforts to strengthen the national defences of the country, whether by an increase of the regular army, or that arm of the national service which had been raised up in the volunteers. [Applause.] On the other side of the Atlantic, the fearful scourge of civil war had broken out amongst our kinsfolk; and Her Majesty's Government, with the consent of all parties and every man in this country, had perseveringly upheld the principles of neutrality, and desired in no way to interfere in that terrible contest, however they may lament it. But if we stood aloof during the calamity, he trusted it would not be regarded as showing a lack of sympathy for our kinsfolk, but a strict pursuance of a policy which we considered the best for the welfare of this nation, and the preservation of a friendly feeling with the combatants. But this principle might be put to a severe test. He regretted to say that we ourselves might yet have to suffer, and suffer severely, from the effects of the civil war in America. If it were continued, and continued in a manner present appearances seemed to indicate, it was too much to be dreaded, that the great branches of our national industry might be brought into a state of great stagnation, which might produce a deplorable amount of suffering, and the next winter might be a period of great trial for the people of this country, and especially for the working classes, such as had not been seen for many years. If this, unfortunately, should be the case, he trusted that nothing would induce the people of England to resort to any course which might seem likely to them, in the height of that suffering and misery, to cut short the evil, by forcing their way, by any illegitimate or unfair means, to the attainment of objects which might appear favorable to their own interests.

The Potomac Blockade. Washington, October 26.—The steamer Reliance came up from the flotilla last night, bringing up Captain Fox, Assistant Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and at one o'clock she left the Navy Yard to rejoin the flotilla.

It is reported that the Iceboat, which has a fine battery of four guns, and another steamer, run up past the Matthias Point battery in the night, and that they are now between the rebel steamer Page and Aquia Creek.

MONDAY, OCT. 28.

Western Virginia.—A dispatch from New Creek, Va., states that on Saturday, General Kelly marched on Romney, and totally routed the rebels. He took many prisoners, and captured all the enemy's wagons, three of their cannon, and their camp equipage. The enemy fell back on Winchester. The loss of neither side is stated.

Missouri.—A dispatch from St. Louis states that Gen. Fremont's body guard of 300, had attacked and totally routed a rebel force of more than 2,000 near Springfield. The advance of Fremont's army was expected to reach Springfield on Saturday night.

Gen. Segel has succeeded in reaching Springfield before Price, attaining a great advantage of position.

The rebel Envoys.—"The State Department has information that Mason and Slidell escaped through Mexico, and not from any southern port."

But how did they get to sea, through Mexico?

The Southern expedition. Order of the War Department concerning fugitive slaves. The following order was sent out with the commanders of the forces accompanying the expedition:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 14, 1861.

SIR: In conducting military operations within States declared by the proclamation of the President to be in a state of insurrection, you will govern yourself, so far as persons held to service under the laws of such States are concerned, by the principles of the letters addressed by me to Maj.-Gen. Butler on the 30th of May and the 8th of August, copies of which are herewith furnished to you. As special directions, adopted to special circumstances, cannot be given, much must be referred to your own discretion, as Commanding-General of the expedition. You will, however, in general avail yourself of the services of any persons, whether fugitives from labor or not, who may offer them to the National Government; you will employ such persons in such services as they may be fitted for, either as ordinary employees or, if special circumstances seem to require it, in any other capacity, with such organization, in squads, companies, or otherwise, as you deem most beneficial to the service. Thus, however, not to mean a gener-

al arming of them for military service. You will assure all loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of the services of the persons so employed. It is believed that the course thus indicated will best secure the substantial rights of loyal masters, and the benefits to the United States of the services of all disposed to support the Government, while it avoids all interference with the social systems of local institutions of every State, beyond that which insurrection makes unavoidable, and which a restoration of peaceful relations to the Union, under the Constitution, will immediately remove.

Respectfully, SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.
Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, commanding }
expedition to the Southern coast.

Slaveholding barbarism.—The *Tribune* of this morning publishes the following letter from a General in the United States' army now in Virginia.

"CAMP AT —, VIRGINIA, Oct. 5, 1861.
"To show the refinement of Virginia gentlemen, I inclose to my friend, the Rev. B. N. Martin, Professor, New York University, a piece of the skin of the thigh (tanned by those gentlemen) of the son of John Brown, who was killed at Harper's Ferry.

"This is a fragment of the skin which, thus prepared, was distributed in pieces over the Southern country, and was presented to my present Aid in Richmond, last April, by a Capt. Somers of the Confederate States Army, and a friend of the doctor who has the skeleton, and who flayed and tanned the skin.

"My Aid informs me that every preparation was made to treat the remains of John Brown in the same way, by having them thrown from the car before reaching Baltimore, and substituting a false coffin; but that the plan was frustrated by the finching or sickness of the railroad conductor.

—, Brigadier-General."

We put the above by the side of the following:
"Reconstruction."—This morning's *Herald* occupies much space, editorially and otherwise, to its alleged indications of an early pacification and "re-construction" on the basis of protection for slavery. At the recent Southern Commercial Convention, a proposal was introduced,

1. To place a discounting duty of twenty per cent on all goods imported into the Confederate States, through, or for account of Northern parties, for a period of ten years.

2. To place a direct "income tax" upon all Northern exchange or bills payable there, for a similar period.

3. Recommending our banks and merchants to make all our cotton produce bills accepted payable in Europe, at least to the extent of our foreign productions.

These resolutions were known as the "direct trade resolutions." The friends of direct trade taking the position, that because of the artificial means employed in the late Union, to divert our trade North, it became absolutely necessary for the South to aid Southern trade by legislative enactment, to break away from the restraint upon our commerce, so long and so unjustly imposed by the American Government.

This was opposed by Gen. Duff Green, whose position was that

"These resolutions were so fatal to Northern commerce with the South, so destructive of all hope of New York ever again participating in the importation of our goods, in our wealth, through the discount of our cotton bills, and the control of our exchange, that to pass them would be to prolong the war. That the direct trade resolutions, in fact, would make any adjustment with the North impossible, and prevent any reconstruction of the commercial and financial connections between the North and South. These views, suddenly put forward, had great weight with the Convention. All debate being cut off by nature of the motion with which General Duff Green closed the argument, the "direct trade resolutions" were tabled."

This action, in connection with financial difficulties of the cotton planters, and the Confederate government, the *Herald* regards as evidence that "a great revolution of sentiment is going on at the South" in favor of re-construction of commercial relations with the North.

TUESDAY, Oct 29.

Astounding if true.—This morning's *Tribune* says:

"One of our correspondents with the Great Naval Expedition writes from Hampton Roads, on Friday evening last, that he had just been informed upon good authority, that the Private Secretary of Commodore Dupont, the commander of the fleet, had absconded, carrying with him the maps and charts, and even the sealed orders of the Commodore. We do not vouch for the truth of this report, but only for the fact that the writer is one worthy of credence. It would certainly not be surprising, considering the amount of treason which has attended the movements of our forces hitherto, should another confidential servant of the government prove to have been a traitor. We hope, however, to hear that the report is erroneous." [Since contradicted.]

The Central Ohio Conference, M. E. Church, at its annual session at Kenyon, Ohio, adopted the following:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Conference, the proclamation of General Fremont, declaring emancipation to the slaves of all rebels against the government, is of paramount importance in the present crisis, and meets the hearty approval of this body of ministers, and, we believe, of all undoubted friends of the government.—*Cin. Gaz.* Oct. 2.

Foreign sentiment.—We hear from Washington, that the most recent advices from nearly all our Ministers abroad, give more cheering information than has yet been received, concerning the temper and disposition of the foreign powers with reference to the United States, and the rebellion we are now engaged in suppressing.—*Trib.*

Gen. Scott, it is said, is about to retire, on account of the increasing infirmities of age.

From Missouri.—We learn from Gen. Fremont that he was on Saturday at Bolivar, in Missouri, whence he was pushing on for Springfield as rapidly as possible. Gens. Pope and Hunter were also hastening in the same direction, and everything indicated that a battle on a large scale was determined on, provided the enemy could be induced to make the stand which Price has so long been threatening. Lane and Sturgis, in the approaching battle, are to have the left wing; Hunter the right; Asboth the center; Gen. McKinstry is to hold his force in reserve; Sigel has the advance. Touching Price, one account represents him as greatly disgusted at his retreat, and as about to compel him to make his stand; another report is to the effect that Gen. Johnston is on his way from Kentucky to take command of the conjoined forces of Price and McCulloch, and that he has sent word to those generals not to fight Fremont till he himself can have a hand in the affair—instructions which it is thought Price and McCulloch will with alacrity obey. Gen. Fremont's body guard, in the recent charge on the rebels at Springfield, lost six or eight killed, and had fifteen or twenty wounded.—*Ib.*

Removal of Fremont.—We are assured by our Washington correspondent that the order to Gen. Fremont to surrender his command to Gen. Hunter was sent by a special messenger on Saturday, and was to be delivered to him unless he was actually in face of the enemy, or preparing to give battle to the rebels.—*Ib.*

Fremont's Body Guard.—The commander of Gen. Fremont's body guard, who led the brilliant and successful attack on Springfield on Saturday last, is Major Szagonyi (not Seyagone), a gallant soldier who served honorably in the Hungarian war of independence, and is now again fighting for constitutional liberty. He is one of those whom the Government have refused to pay because he was appointed by Fremont without the requisite official red tape, but he seems to fight as well as though his pay was jingling in his pocket.

—It should be understood that this body guard is no mere corps of ostentation, but is composed of men who fear no hard work and mean to fight. It also serves as a school of officers; our readers will recollect that some time ago Gen. Fremont advised young men who aspired to commissions to serve an apprenticeship in this corps. Szagonyi would seem to be a pretty good instructor.—*Ib.*

Anecdote of Fremont.—Since the publication of Mr. Cameron's letter to Gen. Sherman, we may without impropriety relate an anecdote of Gen. Fremont. A few days ago a Missourian came to him with ample certificates of his fidelity to the Union, asking permission to search through the camp for three slaves whom he believed to be taken into the service of one of the Illinois regiments. The General politely declined, saying he could not allow any one to examine the camp for any purpose, except by regular authority of law, and then the applicant went away. After he had gone, Fremont turned to the gentleman with whom he had previously been talking: "I dare say," said he, "these persons may be here; but if they are, they have come expecting to find a refuge, and I will never violate the confidence they have reposed in me, so long as my name is John C. Fremont."—*Ib.*

After this, who can fail to see that there is a necessity resting upon our slave catching Administration, to remove Gen. Fremont?

Officers without the Red Tape, and without Pay!—Whoever shall be eventually in command of the Western army, will, at least, feel grateful to Gen. Fremont for having gathered together the best material for effectual service. A single fact, which we get from a trustworthy source, shows us of what sort of staff a body of his officers, numbering about two hundred, are made. These men have no other commissions than those given them by Gen. Fremont, in the hurry of organizing a large army, which commissions, in accordance with a recent order from Washington, are not recognized by the Government, and draw no pay. Precisely why the Government issued this order, whether it presumed that better men could have been had by Fremont, or whether it felt it necessary to show that no exigency could excuse an assumption of authority, we do not know; but it was bowed to as implicitly at the headquarters of the Western Department, as it was by the public at large and the press, who do not presume to judge of the entire wisdom

of the acts of the Administration. Gen. Fremont called the officers together, feeling, we presume, that it was only just to them to do so, even if at an important moment he and the country should lose their services, and informed them that in accordance with the decision of the Government the commissions he had issued were without value, and he regretted to say, they were entitled to no pay. The officers afterward held a meeting among themselves to take the subject into consideration. After a calm and brief debate they decided that, though the pay was needful to them, it was no mercenary or personal motive that brought them into the field, and pay or no pay, commission or no commission, they would remain in it as long as the country needed their services. It is this spirit which will make an army invincible, and to which we shall be indebted for the salvation of Missouri, if it shall be cleared, this Autumn, of the rebel forces.—*Ib.*

Fresh reasons why Gen. Fremont should be removed!

The new Union Party.—We heard it, last evening, from a prominent gentleman whose political associations enable him to know, that the new Union party is designed to be a pro-slavery party, more decidedly so than even the present policy of the Administration would seem to indicate, and designed to bring the Government to its own level.

WEDNESDAY, 30th.

Bad news if true.—A correspondent of the *St. Louis Democrat*, writing from Camp Morrissey, says:

Nine contrabands arrived in camp a day or two ago, sent here by General Lane's officers. Their case has been investigated, and it is understood that General Fremont will return them to their masters.

We hope it will prove that Gen. Fremont has done no such thing. If he has, "more's the pity." How long will the Administration continue its policy of insulting its loyal supporters, for the sake of gratifying and conciliating that class of slaveholders who, though calling themselves loyal, prefer slavery to their country's salvation? How long shall our army be used for the dirty service of slave catching, a work with which no gentleman slaveholder ever deigns to soil his fingers?

Counter Reports.—At a late hour last night the government had received no official advices of the departure of the great naval expedition. There was no confidence in official quarters in the report that Commodore Dupont's private secretary had decamped with the sealed and other documents belonging to the Commodore.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *World* says there is no truth in the reported removal of Gen. Fremont; also that the rumors of Secretary Cameron being opposed to an advance by the army of the Potomac are unfounded.—*World.*

The order assigning Gen. Fremont's command to Gen. Hunter is now, we are assured, on its way to Missouri. This is wisely done, but it would have been better done quickly.—*World.*

The *World* evidently means to be right on the record, this time! A positive affirmation and a positive denial of Fremont's removal, in the same day, in the same paper!

The *World* says further:

The facts concerning Gen. Fremont and his administration of the Western Department, which Mr. Thurlow Weed made public under his own initials in the *Albany Journal* (reprinted in our yesterday's issue), are the most conclusive evidence of the incompetency of that favored and popular General for the difficult and important post to which the Administration assigned him. Mr. Weed's own character and his public relations, no less than his past relations with Gen. Fremont, are such that the testimony will be generally accepted as final, and no lingering regret remain in the public mind at his removal.

This is decidedly cool. If there is a single citizen of the State of New York so green as to think any the worse of Fremont, for anything that such a political juggler as Thurlow Weed could say, against him, we must put him down among the greenest of the green. Fremont should be thankful that Weed said nothing in his favor. If Mr. Seward thinks to kill off Gen. Fremont, as a rival, by employing Thurlow Weed, he has made a blunder.

The *Herald* of day before yesterday gave a minute and circumstantial account of the sailing of the Great Southern Expedition, on Saturday and Sunday. It is now (Wednesday) ascertained that, even on Monday, the fleet had not started from its anchorage! The *Herald* plumes itself upon having more news than any other paper. So it has. But of the quality of its extra news, the above is a specimen.

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THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

From Washington.—Important action was yesterday taken by the Circuit Court, Washington, relative to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Deputy-marshal Phillips represented to the court that he did not serve the rule on Gen. Porter, because he was ordered by the President not to serve it, and was ordered to report to the court that the writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended for the present by order of the President in regard to the soldiers of the U. S. army. The judges, thereupon, ordered their protest against the action of the President to be put on record on the files of the court. The return made by Deputy-marshal Phillips was filed.—*World*.

Missouri. A dispatch from Jefferson City reports that Gen. John B. Henderson, of the Missouri state militia, had compromised with 400 rebels in Collaway county, stipulating that the United States would not make any arrests if the rebels would lay down their arms and return peaceably to their homes.—*Id.*

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.

From Missouri.—Our dispatches from Missouri inform us of the arrival of Gen. Fremont and Staff at Springfield on Saturday last, followed at different periods during the day by the Benton Cadets, Col. Carr's cavalry, Major Hollman's Sharpshooters and Gen. Siegel's entire command. The troops, it is stated, were received with delight by the inhabitants, the Stars and Stripes being displayed from numerous houses. Gen. Fremont, it was thought, would remain in Springfield until the other divisions of the army arrived. The latest reports about Price placed him in the vicinity of Carthage, but nothing certain was known of his whereabouts.—*Times*.

The Tribune gives, in substance the above, and adds.

Later intelligence from Jefferson City states that Gen. Sigel has attacked and routed the rear-guard of Price at Bolivar, Mo., and taken Gen. Rains prisoner. It is not known whether this report rests on sufficient authority, but it is only what may be expected from the acknowledged courage of the officers and men in the Western Army.

Southern Kansas is suffering sadly from the depredations of the rebels. The Leavenworth Times, of Oct. 26, has information of the sacking of Gardner, a town in Johnson County. It was estimated that the one hundred rebels who committed the outrage carried off \$10,000 worth of property.—*World*.

The Savannah Pirates.—The Jury in the case of the privateers of the Savannah, came into Court, in this city, yesterday morning, with the report that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and the Judge discharged them. No time for a second trial has yet been decided upon.—*N. Y. Times*.

A gentleman of legal reputation in this city, who attended as a spectator at the trial, said, in our hearing, last evening, that there was apparently no effort on the part of the government officials and counsel, to procure a conviction.

From the Potomac.—The only noticeable movement along the National lines across the Potomac, yesterday, was the extension of the pickets of the New York Thirty-second Regiment, attached to Franklin's Division, to Anandale, on the Little River Turnpike, about five miles from Fairfax Court-house. There were no arrivals from the Potomac Flotilla. It is reported that the rebels have a large number of flat-boats in Occoquan Creek, manufactured at Fredericksburgh, and designed for crossing the Potomac. They will hardly undertake it, however, in the face of the batteries of the Excelsior Brigade. Gen. Sickles on Wednesday made a reconnaissance down the Maryland shore, about forty miles from Washington. The rebel batteries opposite complimented him with a few shots, but did no harm.

From the statement of a rebel picket who was captured on Wednesday, about four miles north-west of Falls Church, it appears that the rebel army is massed around Centreville in great numbers. Included are sixty thousand Virginians, under Gustavus W. Smith, and an equal number from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, with from fifteen to twenty thousand at Manassas. Beauregard has his headquarters about half a mile from the village at Centreville, around which have been constructed fortifications of the most formidable character. In fact, so well (according to this authority,) have the rebel leaders chosen their position, that they are confident an army of one hundred thousand men could not dislodge them. They do not contemplate any movement against the National lines, but are awaiting an attack. The precipitate retreat of the rebels from Fairfax Court-house, about a fortnight ago, was caused by a confident belief that this attack was about to be made. It seems, according to another authority, however, that they have since returned, and are now engaged in erecting fortifications in that vicinity. Coming from questionable sources, this intelligence of the rebel strength and movements is received with proper caution by our military authorities.—*Times*.

New York Quota.—According to present indications, the quota of this State will soon be filled. Careful figuring at the Adjutant-General's office, shows that New York has 76 regiments in the field, numbering 66,600 men, and there is

every reason to believe that 30,000 more will have been sent forward by Dec 1. In Albany, and at the branch depots under Gen. Rathbone's supervision, there were on Tuesday, 9,011 men. The Ogdensburgh Regiment, under Col. W. B. Hayward, is under orders to leave for Washington to-day.—*Times*.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell have made a handsome start. They cleared the Charleston blockade without trouble in one of their own government steamers, landed at their ease in Cuba, were welcomed in full uniform by the Captain-General, were treated with high consideration by all the Spanish officials, and after a three weeks' stay, which is turned to the best account in confirming their influence, will take the British steamer for Southampton. The "envoys" have reason to be thankful for the kind inattentions of our blockading captains, and the kind attentions of the island functionaries. Thus far at least their mission has prospered.—*World*.

The closing hint at the inefficiency of the "blockading captains" looks like a sly hit at the Administration, which is the more remarkable, as coming from *The World*, a paper devoted to the conservative side, and laudatory of the Administration.

The Knickerbocker is out, in favor of a national abolition of slavery. When even the old conservative organ of "New Amsterdam" is moving ahead, who shall hold back?

Another Act of Treachery.—The only arrest for treason in Iowa has been that of George Frane, of Rochester, Cedar county, who, it is alleged, wrote a letter to the rebel sheriff of Bates county, Mo., informing him that Coppie, of John Brown notoriety, had left Northern Missouri for the purpose of recruiting men in Iowa, and was to go back to the army on a certain day by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and that he should be intercepted at all hazards. The proof of such information being sent is satisfactory. Coppie and his company were intercepted, and he and one of his men killed, and several others were severely wounded. Frane has confessed privately that he gave the information above specified; but his own admission was not held legally sufficient to convict him, and he was discharged. He is, however, a fugitive from the popular wrath.—*Journal*.

The Secretary of the Treasury has begun issuing three years' bonds in satisfaction of certificates received at the department. It is announced that hereafter there will be no delay in subscribers to the loan receiving prompt returns.

DIED. JOSEPH R. JOHNSON, (aged 20,) younger son of Rev. J. R. Johnson of Syracuse, died a prisoner of war at Richmond, Va., Aug. 22. He was wounded July 21st.

[We knew the deceased. He was a promising young man. A wide circle of friends mingle their sympathies with the bereaved parents. Many are the sad memorials of this slavery-incited war. They should imbue the rising generation with a life-long abhorrence of the guilty cause. Editor.]

Family Miscellany.

GOD'S ANVIL.

Pain's furnace heat within me quivers,
God's breath upon the flame doth blow,
And all my heart with anguish shivers
And trembles at the fiery glow;
And yet I whisper, as God will,
And at his hottest fire hold still.

He comes, and lays my heart, all heated,
On the hard anvil, minded so,
Into his own fair shape to beat it,
With his great hammer, blow on blow;
And yet I whisper, as God will,
And at his heaviest blows hold still.

He takes my softened heart, and beats it:
The sparks fly off at every blow;
He turns it o'er and o'er, and heats it,
And lets it cool, and makes it glow.
And yet I whisper, as God will,
And in his mighty hand, hold still.

Why should I murmur? for the sorrow
Thus, only longer lived would be,
Its end may come, and will to-morrow,
When God has done his work in me.
So I say, trusting, as God will,
And, trusting to the end, hold still.

He kindles, for my profit, purely,
Affliction's glowing, fiery brand;
And all his heaviest blows are surely
Inflicted by a master hand:
So I say, praying, as God will,
And hope in him, and suffer still.

From the Atlantic Monthly.
OUR COUNTRY.

On primal rocks she wrote her name;
Her towers were reared on holy graves;
The golden seed that bore her came
Swift-winged with prayer o'er ocean waves.

The Forest bowed his solemn crest,
And open flung his sylvan doors;
Meek Rivers led the appointed Guest
To clasp the wide-embracing shores;

Till, fold by fold, the broidered land
To swell her virgin vestments grew,
While Sages, strong in heart and hand,
Her virtue's fiery griddle drew.

O Exile of the wrath of kings!
O Pilgrim Ark of Liberty!
The refuge of divinest things,
Their record must abide in thee!

First in the glories of thy front
Let the crown-jewel, Truth, be found;
Thy right hand fling, with generous wont,
Love's happy chain to farthest bound!

Let Justice, with the faultless scales,
Hold fast the worship of thy sons;
Thy Commerce spread her shining sails
Where no dark tide of rapine runs!

So link thy ways to those of God,
So follow firm the heavenly laws,
That stars may greet thee, warrior-browed!
And storm-spiced Angels hail thy cause!

O Land, the measure of our prayers,
Hope of the world in grief and wrong,
Be thine the tribute of the years,
The gift of Faith, the crown of Song!

A SPLENDID SHOW.

Have you seen the magnificent show that is now on exhibition? If not, take a friend's advice and fail not to see it. It is very near you, and will require but little if any time, and no expenditure of money—and indeed, you can see much of it if you will stop a few moments at some point on your way to your daily work. Rise early, one of these October mornings, or take a few moments, or an hour if you can, before sunset, and go to look at the forests and the trees along the pastures and the field, and by the road side, and the streets. Nature is doing one of her most beautiful and attractive works—putting on her Autumn dress. Like a matron in the full and perfect beauty of womanhood, she is decking herself in her most gorgeous robes, and as a queen, holding the last court of the season, she has brought out all her treasures of purple and gold, and crimson and scarlet, and wears them with her own inimitable grace. Look away over the village that nestles among its trees by the river, to the wooded hill beyond, covered with forest from its base to its summit, with here and there a cottage looking out between the trees. Did ever artist work mosaic in richer and more varied colors, or mingle tints with such skill and effect? The numberless tints of green, which "rosy fingered spring" painted there, were exquisite indeed; but Autumn has borrowed the hues of all things bright and beautiful in air and sky, in earth and sea, with which to paint the woods. There are the evergreens with their deep, unchanging color, crowning the hill top with a deeper shade, and fringing the border with the lighter tint of the young pine and larch, and right among them the white maple rises like a flame of fiery red that dazzles you, while the sugar maple wears a robe of changeable hue, one side of an emerald green, changing, as you look on its Southern side, to the softest straw color and orange. The butter-nut and the beech vie with each other in their show of drapery from a brilliant chrome, to the most delicate buff, and the birch and the poplar, as if striving to imitate them, have produced a hundred different shades of the same rich color. There is the ash, the last in spring to put on his leafy mantle, and the most reluctant to lay it aside, rises a tall spire of delicate amber or polished bronze, and just behind it a giant maple overtops it with great nodding plumes of saffron. Right against a dark hemlock or fir, a white birch has laid its boughs with leaves that look like quivering flakes of gold, and beneath, and scattered thro' all, wherever their slender stems can find a place to stand, the dog-wood and the hazle hang out their dresses of purple and crimson-lake. Every shrub seems ambitious of distinction, and asserts its personal identity by a dress of

its own choice, so that where you had not thought a tree or bush was growing, lo, a bright robed form challenges your admiration.

Now walk along the road that winds into the woods. Turn into this little path that leads among the trees. Keep your eyes upon the ground till you have left the road and the houses far out of sight. Now look up.—You stand beneath a great illuminated dome, painted in colors such as artist never dipped his pencil in, and more beautiful than Michael Angelo or Raphael ever adorned. The soft air of approaching Indian Summer is laden with the odor of the leaves—not dead leaves, or dying,—but ripened leaves; for it was not the frost that gave them their colors, for you remember the frost, this autumn, has not yet been here. No, they are the natural and proper colors of maturity, just as much as the varied green was the hue of their infancy, and as much as the purple and the gold are nature's painting of the rich, ripe fruit.

You are of a practical turn, and very likely are eminently a practical individual, but when you wish to be pleased and diverted from the dust and toil of life, turn to these wondrous exhibitions nature gives for you, and it is saying nothing against you, to say, that by just such as these you will feel that you are growing better and happier.

You pay your money to go to a traveling show, or complain that you are so poor that you have to deny yourself of the pleasure; but see—from your window or your door, or by the road which you can travel free, you may enjoy, at your will, entertainments which the great Architect and Painter, who is never equalled, has furnished, lavishing upon them his munificence and skill. We have told you of one. You must hasten if you would enjoy it, for winter is just at hand with his snowy mantle in which to enwrap the beautiful earth.—*Maine Evangelist.*

NOT BEYOND THE POWER OF LOVE.—Mr. Gough, in one of his recent lectures, proceeded to confute the idea that drunkards are so far brutes as to be beyond the power of Christian love, saying: No, they are not brutes. I have labored for eighteen years among them, and I have never found a brute. I have had men to swear at me; I have had a man dance around me as if possessed of a devil, and spit his foam in my face; but I never found a man that I would give up. It may take a long time to reach his manhood, but he is not a brute. I think it is Charles Dickens who says, "Away up a great many pairs of stairs, in a very remote corner, easily passed by, there is a door, and on that door is written, 'Woman.'" And so in the heart of the vile outcast, away up a great many pairs of stairs, in a remote corner, easily passed by, there is a door upon which is written, "Man."

Here is our business—to find that door. It may take a long time; but begin and knock. Don't get tired; but remember God's long suffering for us, and keep knocking a long time, if need be. Don't get weary if there is no answer; remember Him whose locks were wet with the dew. Knock on—just try it—you try it; and just so sure, by and by, will the quivering lip and startling tear tell you, you have been knocking at the heart of a man, and not of a brute. It is because these poor wretches are men, and not brutes, that we have hopes of them.

I once picked up a man in the market place. They said "He is a brute—let him alone." I took him home with me, and kept the "brute" fourteen days and nights through his delirium, and he nearly frightened my wife out of her wits, one night, chasing her all about the house with a boot in his hand. But she recovered her wits, and he recovered his.

He said to me: "You would not think I had a wife and child, would you?"

"Well, I shouldn't."

"I have, and—God bless her little heart—my little Mary is as pretty a little thing as ever stepped," said the "brute."

I asked, "Where do you live?"

"Two miles from here."

"When did you see them last?"

"Two years ago."

Then he told me his sad story. I said, "You must go back again?"

"I can't go back. My wife is better without me. I have struck her, and kicked her, and abused her. Can I go back again?"

I went with him to his house. I knocked at the door, and his wife opened it.

"Is this Mrs. Richardson?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Well, that is Mr. Richardson; and, Mr. Richardson, this is Mrs. Richardson. Now come into the house."

They went in. The wife sat on one side of the room and the "brute" on the other. I waited to see who would speak first, and it was the woman. But before she spoke, she fidgeted a good deal. She pulled up her apron till she got hold of a hem, and then she pulled it all down again. Then she folded it up close and jerked it out through her fingers an inch at a time, and then she spread it all down again; and then she looked all about the room, and said, "Well, William."

The "brute" said, "Well, Mary."

He had a large handkerchief around his neck, and his wife said, "You had better take the handkerchief off, William; you'll need it when you go out."

He began to fumble about it; the knot was large enough; he could have untied it if he liked; but he said, "Will you untie it, Mary?"

She worked away at it, but her fingers were too clumsy, too, and she could not get it off.

While thus occupied, their eyes met. The love-light was not all quenched. She opened her arms gently, and he fell into them.

If you had seen those white arms clasped about his neck, and he sobbing on her breast, and the child looking in wonder, first at one and then at the other, you would have said, "It is not a 'brute,' but a man, with a great, big, warm heart in his bosom."—*Tribune.*

YOUR EVENINGS, BOYS.

Great boys and little boys, here is a question which concerns you all. How do you spend your evenings? If your parents or guardians allow you to go from home in the evening, where do you go, and how is this time spent by you? Read this little account, and think of the lesson it teaches.

Joseph Clark was as fine looking and healthy a lad as ever left the country to go into a city store. His cheek was red with health, his arm strong, and his step quick. His master liked his looks, and said, that boy will make something. He had been a clerk about six months, when Mr. Abbott observed a change in Joseph. His cheek grew pale, his eyes hollow, and he always seemed sleepy. Mr. Abbott said nothing, for awhile. At length, finding Joseph alone in the counting room one day, he asked him if he was well.

"Pretty well, sir," answered Joseph.

"You look sick of late," said Mr. Abbott.

"Have the headache sometimes," the young man said.

"What gives you the headache?" asked the merchant.

"I do not know as I know, sir."

"Do you go to bed in good season?"

Joseph blushed. "As early as most of the boarders," he said.

"How do you spend your evenings, Joseph?"

"O, sir, not as my pious mother would approve," answered the young man, tears starting in his eyes.

"Joseph," said the old merchant, "Your character and all your future usefulness and prosperity, depend upon the way you pass your evenings. Take my word for it, it is a young man's evenings that make or break him."

FACTS.

Rees' Cyclopedia says that a drop of the oil of tobacco, placed upon a cat's tongue, produces convulsions and death in the space of a minute.

A college of physicians has said that not less than twenty thousand, in our land, annually die by the use of this poison.

Dr. Shaw names eighty diseases, and says they may be attributed to tobacco.

Gov. Sullivan says, "My brother, General Sullivan, used snuff, and his snuff lodged him prematurely in the grave."

Bocarme, of Belgium, was murdered in two minutes and a half, by a little nicotine, or alkali of tobacco.

Dr. Twitchell believed that sudden death and tobacco, among men, were usually found together, and he sustained this opinion by an array of facts altogether conclusive.

I can give the names of scores of men, who were found dead in their beds, or fell dead in the streets, or elsewhere, who had been the victims of this poison.

Three young men formed a smoking club, and all died within two years of the time they formed it.—The doctor was asked what they died of. He said they were smoked to death.

A youth of sixteen fell dead with a cigar in his mouth, in a dram shop. What caused his death?—Coroner's inquest said it was a mysterious act of God. The minister at the funeral, consoled the friends by saying the same thing. Physicians said it was 'heart disease,' but said nothing about the cause of the disease. A sensible woman, knowing the boy's habits, said "tobacco killed him." It deranged the action of the heart; it ceased to beat and the victim fell.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

Of the fashions, one who is supposed to know, writes as follows: "One important change in ladies' dress is of such benefit that it must not pass by without remark, and it is the adoption of heavy English shoes. Balmoral boots and fur-lined shoes insure good health and happiness to ladies, and they begin to enjoy the benefit of wearing them. A dainty foot is by no means disgraced by an elegant Balmoral."

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